

Renewable Energy Research Conference

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Developing scenarios for large-scale balancing and storage of variable energy sources by Norwegian hydropower

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Integration of VRES

- Transmission and distribution grid expansion
- Demand side management
- Improved forecasting of resource availability
- Energy storage









Hydro storage – a renewable battery

Hydropower in Norway

- Number of reservoirs
- Storage capacity





> 100 pairs of large reservoirs

20 reservoirs > 100 Mm³ both up- and downstream

about 85 TWh storage



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HydroBalance Project



- Scenarios for different futures of the Norwegian hydro system
- Roadmap
- Analyses, simulations and case studies of
 - energy system
 - energy market
 - environmental impacts
 - regulatory framework and public acceptance



HydroBalance scenarios

• Geographic extent: Northern Europe, North Sea area

Focus area = NO, SE, DK, UK, FR, BE, NL, DE, + rest of EU



Picture:http://i1232.photobucket.com/albums/ff 367/diving8/map_north-sea_enlarged.jpg



- Time horizon:
- Key question:

Which role can energy balancing and storage by Norwegian hydropower play in the future European electricity market?



Scenario building approach



Scenario building approach

• Identification of **most important uncertainties**





Colour code: Amount of balancing and storage provided by Norwegian hydro



Low competition from alternative flexibility technologies



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Balancing power from Norway

very low

medium

low

high



Most important uncertainties:

- 1. **Fully integrated B:**
- Good possibilities for providing 2. flexibility to the continent on EU
- 3. and national level. Low competition gives large demand for balancing and storage from Norwegian hydro.

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Integration

Non-interested Norway B:

EU establishes integrated markets and strengthens grids. Norway does not build further interconnectors. Alternative technologies are not competitive; EU faces high costs to cover the demand.

Nationalism B:

EU policy leads to national markets. High demand for flexibility from Norway due to low competition. Norway promotes interconnection with EU through bilateral agreements.

Fully integrated A:

Good possibilities for providing flexibility to the continent, but sts of ene lower demand due to competition with other technologies providing flexibility.

> **Non-interested Norway A:** and strengthens grids. Norway does not build further interconnectors: technologies.

Nationalism A:

EU policy leads to national markets. Norway does not promote demand, but alternative technologies provide flexibility to

Nationalism

Results from the workshop (III)

Most important uncertainties:

- 1. Power market: Framework for short, medium and long term balancing
- Regulatory regime and business models for interconnectors 2.
- 3. Demand for flexibility from Norwegian hydropower

Favourable framework for short- and long-term balancing market



Conclusions

- All scenarios build on the following most important uncertainties:
 - Market framework and business models, market integration
 - Level of competition between flexible technologies on European market
 - Share of VRES
 - Demand for flexibility from Norwegian hydropower
 - EU and national policy
- What is a consequence of policies?
- What is considered as prerequisite?



Further work

- Selection of most important uncertainties to be used in scenarios for the project
- Description of scenarios
- Cross-check on consistency with other relevant scenarios
- Build data models





Thank you for your attention







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